

NO DECISIVE ADVANCE ON EITHER SIDE

Reports Issued by Rival Army
Headquarters Differ Widely

Continued From First Page.

consider important. The Germans are being steadily reinforced.

A "Battle of Fatigue," London, Oct. 2.—The Paris correspondent of the Times says the battle in the north is a battle of fatigue, in which the side that can resist the longer will win.

He says extreme fatigue is visible among the Germans especially among the prisoners. On the contrary, he adds, the French have resumed the fighting with renewed energy and spirit. The decisive hour has apparently not yet been reached but it can scarcely be long delayed.

The fantastic ravages caused by the French shells," says this correspondent, "is due to the way in which the German trenches are crowded. Men are found decapitated in a long line in the position of firing. They are pressed so closely together that they remain in a standing position."

Germans Are Moved Down.

A correspondent of the Daily Dispatch, writing of the fighting at Peronne, says:

"Then came a new and decisive factor and a complete surprise for the Germans. From the slopes to the northward three batteries of heavy guns suddenly opened fire on the German batteries with the first few discharges and thereafter rendered untenable position after position that the German guns had tried to hold.

"Right and left the slate gray guns were spitting death on the level stretch below them, their caissons beside them and their horses and crews out of sight in a depression of the field at the rear. Stray heaped around the guns rendered them invisible from the front."

River Scheidt Holds Germans.

London, Oct. 2.—One of the Daily Telegraph's correspondents in Belgium, writing under date of Wednesday, has sent the following:

"Before the Germans can press home an attack against Antwerp, they have a formidable obstacle to overcome—they must cross the Scheidt river. Again and again they have made the attempt, but every effort has been repulsed. Three times they tried to cross the river at Termonde, but each time a hail of Belgian lead from machine guns and rifles sent them staggering back from their pontoons.

"The German siege guns have thundered incessantly, being repelled by the outlying forts of Antwerp separated by a league of long stretches of woodland and pasture the giant combatants, invisible to each other, have hurled their projectiles through space.

"Malines, unhappy city, was again shelled and a black column of smoke showed several of its remaining buildings had been set alight.

"In another section of the battle Termonde was the center of action. Here the Germans mounted a mitrailleuse in the tower of the only remaining church compelling the Belgian sentries to turn their artillery against the far from home of warlike. The Belgian round him the steeples trembled. The building first lit afire and the mitrailleuse was silenced forever."

Importance of Antwerp.

London, Oct. 2.—Military experts here declare the possession of Antwerp is now an absolute necessity for the Germans. So long as they were unable to hold their lines in France it made little difference whether the Belgians retained the great fortress city. Now, however, that the lines have been shortened and the Germans are likely to be forced to hold Belgium against not only the Belgians, but also the allies, the retention of Antwerp becomes an absolute military necessity. From the German military point of view.

There are grave doubts here whether Antwerp can withstand a general attack. Her fortifications are no stronger, so far as the individual spots are concerned, than were those at Liege and Namur. These cities, with Namur, fell before the attack of the great German 143 heavy guns the "big Bertha" of which the Germans boast that it is no ground that, every effort of the Krupp factory has been given to iron cross.

It is stated, however, that if Antwerp can hold out as long as Mantes-la-Jolie, then the allied armies may be able to raise the siege within three weeks. If they meet with the same success that seems to be following their efforts in the battle of the Aisne, now bearing its final stage.

Antwerp Forts Still Intact.

London, Oct. 2.—The Germans, who are supposed to have had the advantage of heavy Austrian guns, apparently have failed in their first attempt to pierce the outer zone of fortifications at Antwerp. Official reports and dispatches from correspondents say that none of the Belgian forts had been severely damaged and that the German infantry attacks were repulsed with heavy losses to the attackers.

Predicts New Paris Advances.

Amsterdam, via London, Oct. 3.—A dispatch from the German capital says that the Berliner Tageblatt prints a significant article by its military correspondent, Major Moritz, who, while asserting confidence that there will be a fresh German advance on Paris, is careful to add:

"But there is another possibility which must command the conscientious attention of calm observers of the fluctuating struggle. What would be gained by the allies if they forced back

BRESLAU MAY BE BESIEGED BY RUSSIANS



Breslau, capital of Silesia, the stately city hall of which is here shown, is in some danger of being besieged by the Russians, and has been prepared for a stubborn defense.

our right wing to the Belgian frontier. Nothing but a passing success which would be the beginning of the end of the Franco-British presumption of victory."

Major Moritz then explains that the farther the allies move from Verdun and Toul, which, he says, form their last great strongholds, the longer is the distance they must travel back when the stream of German armies, broad and undisturbed, flows westward from Lorraine.

German Wounded Mutilated.

Washington, Oct. 3.—An official report from the foreign office at Berlin was made public last night by Count Von Bernstorff, German ambassador, charging that wounded soldiers had been tortured and horribly mutilated by French irregular soldiers who attacked a field hospital at Orches, a town in the north of France. The town was demolished as a result. The report said:

"From headquarters General von Schellern reported to the emperor that a field hospital at Orches in the north of France was attacked by franc-tireurs, who, by means of irregularly armed persons on September 24, a punitive expedition encountered superior forces and had to retreat, leaving thirty-five wounded."

"On the following day the Bavarian troops met no enemy and found Orches deserted, but found three twenty wounded Germans left the day before, horribly mutilated. Their noses and ears were cut off and they were suffocated by seaweed inserted into their mouths and noses. Curiousness of the evidence taken was authenticated by two French priests. Orches therefore was thoroughly demolished."

German Cruiser Sinks Ships.

San Francisco, Oct. 2.—The Union all tactics. Plans were made by the German cruiser Leberecht off the Central American coast September 12 and the crew landed on an island off French Guiana. The crew of British vessels, though American owned. The news was received here yesterday.

This is the second report received by the London within two days. Word came from Calcutta yesterday that the British freighter Blancheville, carrying 10,000 tons of sugar, had been sunk off the coast of Peru.

Cruisers Raze French Town.

Bordeaux, Oct. 2.—The German cruisers Emden and Goltzheim on September 22 bombarded and destroyed the French island of Tahiti, the most important member of the Society group in the Pacific.

Such is the news received by Minister of Colonies Gaston Doumergue. The cruiser also sunk the merchant ship French submarine Zed, a sister ship to the Surprise, in the harbor, and then set out to sea.

Brave British College Youths.

London, Oct. 3.—The generals in command of the allies are full of praise for the corps of dispatch riders who since the beginning of the great battle of the Aisne have kept up communication between the various corps along the line now spreading from the Somme to the Meuse and along the frontiers of Alsace-Lorraine.

The dispatch riders are mostly volunteers from British universities, many of them very wealthy youths. Night and day they have made dashes in the country infested with German cavalry, carrying messages which have kept the brigades and army corps in close touch and enabled commanders to send reinforcements to the points where they were most needed.

On many occasions these dispatch riders, mounted on motor cycles, by their audacity and speed have weathered reconnoitering parties of German cavalry, some times facing enormous odds in their dangerous work.

Bavarian Losses Heavy.

Berlin, Oct. 3.—Losses reaching half of their strength were suffered by some contingents of the First Bavarian army corps in the battle at Saarburg the middle of August, and "borne without favoring," according to the detailed report of the battle just issued by the general staff,

PLIGHT OF THE JEWS; LOSE WHOEVER WINS.

New York—"Whoever wins, we lose."

In this pithy and painful phrase repeated over and over again by the Jewish press is compressed the whole calamity which confronts the Jewish people, who live among the nations which are now engaged in the deadly struggle for supremacy. Millions of the Jewish people are living in the regions where the conflagration is spreading and destruction from day to day, and while the gains and emoluments of victory will be shared by others, their losses will be entirely their own.

All the horrors of fire and sword, devastation and destruction are now added to the tragedy of Jewish homelessness and persecution. Again are Jewish citizens giving their last and best proof of devotion to their adopted countries by laying down their lives on the field of battle—by killing their own Jewish brethren of other countries. But the grim irony of the situation is beyond expression when it is remembered that the Jewish combatants on the opposing sides are fighting for countries which deny them their human rights. Proof of Jewish devotion to duty has never been lacking, but now that we behold it again on the field of battle we have before us a new indictment of the moral turpitude of the European governments.

All the losses of the war, all the reverses and misfortunes will fall entirely on the shoulders of the Jews, who receive very little consideration from their governments either in times of war or of peace. The extent of actual Jewish participation in the war has already been indicated by showing that over 550,000 Jewish soldiers are fighting in the different armies now at war.

The story of the dangers which now confront the Jews, and the privations which they will, alas, be subjected to, can best be illustrated by a number of figures telling of the Jewish population in the different countries of Europe. Austria-Hungary counts a Jewish population of 2,255,262; Belgium, 12,169; France, 100,000; Germany, 615,621; Luxembourg, 1,276; Netherlands, 108,309; Russian Empire, 6,215,895; Serbia, 17,000; Switzerland, 10,023; Great Britain, 245,000; Cyprus, 110; Gibraltar, 1,300; Malta, 60. This makes a total of 8,571,429, which in one way or another are bound to feel the effect of the present conflict.

It will be the duty of the Jews to help the thousands whose business has been ruined and who have been thrown out of employment; to care for the aged fathers and mothers whose breadwinners fell victims of the war; to attend to the needs of the widows and the orphans, the crippled and the wounded. The call for help will extend to countries outside of the zone of war. The appeal for aid will be especially directed to the United States, where 2,000,000 of Jews, who, thanks to a benign Providence, have been far removed from the tyrannies and crimes of the European rulers and who are dwelling in the safety and freedom of a blessed country. Indeed the cry of distress has already been heard from across the seas. Countless Jewish places of business have been ruined and homes without number have been laid waste. The vision of homeless wanderers, so graphically and pathetically depicted in the picture called "Golgotha" (Exile) by the late S. Hirschberg, looms again before our eyes.

The whole of the Jewish people will be affected by those suffering from the war. That is why Israel, the traditional upholder of peace, feels especially grieved by the present catastrophe. That is why leading Jewish newspapers and prominent communal workers in this country are urging the adoption of a constructive policy in the emergency which the circumstances are creating. It will be necessary not only to render relief to those in distress but also to protect the interests of our people abroad at the cessation of hostilities. Says the Jewish Advocate:

"The crisis is the result of a war,

but because that war is happening the majority of the Jews in Europe cannot even lift a finger toward providing a Jewish policy which shall be presentable when the powers come together to make peace and reparable their possessions. The burden, therefore, falls on the only large group of Jews who are in a neutral position at this time—American Jewish citizens.

"From the American Jewish view the framing of such a policy is most desirable. During the war the Jews in this country are being plainly used, as far as they permit themselves 'to manufacture sympathy' for nations which in normal times reward them with the 'order of the boot.' After the war the Jews of the United States will be asked to bear the burden that will weigh like lead on the shoulders of the Jews everywhere.

"Hence it is the part of wisdom, Jewish brotherhood, as well as human fellowship," to urge co-operation between all our large representative Jewish organizations in the trying work which the gaunt and gruesome and cadaverous spectre of war is preparing for us.

"The Zionist organization, which expresses the strivings of and is therefore in close touch with the thinking masses of the Jewish people here and abroad, has done well to take the initiative in bringing about united action on the part of Jewry, and following a number of important conferences the subject will be discussed at a large mass meeting in Aeolian Hall. With the work of the general headquarters in Berlin entirely interrupted, the Zionist have now before them the double task of maintaining their organization and the work of colonization in Palestine and of rousing all other Jewish bodies to the duty of the hour. But it is not now a question as to parties nor of who is to act first. This is the time for all loyal sons and daughters of Israel to come to the rescue of their brethren who are in distress."

Import From Every Country. Dutch ships usually carry only a quarter of the cargo that their cargo space would allow. They are confident that this space will be utilized for the shipment of products of Germany. Looking over the shipping in New York harbor at the present time, it is found to be the export opinion that there is no shortage in cargo space to carry the normal volume of imports. Of course, it is recognized that the apportionment of shipping would not meet the normal requirements, but there is a belief that imports can find a means of transportation to the United States from every country.

The customs experts hazard no statistical conjectures, qualifying their optimism with the knowledge that there is no basis but experience to indicate the trend of things, and that experience is not wise under existing conditions. Nevertheless, it seems to be the consensus of opinion that the outlook for the import trade is steadily growing brighter and that there is undoubtedly enough shipping plying the seas to American ports to carry the normal imports of the United States.

Warehouse withdrawals, which have represented a large part of customs receipts since the beginning of the war, are now beginning to fall off. Resumption of imports, it is expected, soon will compensate in large measure for this falling off in receipts from exhaustion of warehouse supplies.

GERMANS DENY HAVING GIVEN INSULT TO PATTI.

Rome, Oct. 3.—According to information reaching Rome, the German authorities have given official denial to the story sent out from Paris a fortnight ago, that Adeline Patti suffered insult or inconvenience on leaving Carlsbad.

This official statement declares that the famous singer did not need the protection of troops against the ill-will of the Carlsbad mob, which was directed against several French cooks who had given provocation.

Lockport, N. Y., is enforcing compulsory school attendance and vaccination laws.

Sacramento, Cal., growers are producing a new and larger variety of peanut.

GERMANY SHIPS HER EXPORTS IN DUTCH BOTTOMS

Products Are Finding Way to
Markets of the U. S.

New York, Oct. 3.—Outward and visible signs that the import trade of the United States is rapidly picking up have been abundant about the customhouse in this city during the week just closed. Imports from Japan are apparently increasing, favored by war conditions; England's imports, while not up to the normal, continue extensive; some German goods are coming into New York; France is sending across seas some of her products; Switzerland, after a month of inactivity, has resumed exportations, and Holland, Norway and Sweden are sending considerable quantities of goods to America.

The labor situation in European countries at war, difficulties of financing commercial propositions and the difficulties of land transportation are the greatest factors against foreign commerce at the present time. None of the nations involved is denied the use of the seas by war circumstances, in the opinion of those best acquainted with the situation.

Big Carcasses Already Here.

Germany is shipping her products in Dutch bottoms, out of Rotterdam and other parts of Holland. The Dutch vessels are great immigrant carriers and have not carried heavy cargoes in times of peace. This space is now available for German goods if the German merchants place them in Dutch territory for transshipment to the United States.

In the German room of the New York custom-house are to be seen great packages of glove leather, dyes, chemicals and big cases of crockery. These have been brought in in Dutch vessels. It is expected that soon this avenue of trade will be more and more utilized by the German producers and merchants.

Switzerland has just begun again to export embroideries. For more than a month not a single importation had previously been received from this source. France maintains a much smaller part of her trade with the United States than is normal, but there is confidence that her imports will increase steadily.

British Exports Coming.

Great Britain keeps sending in her products of every variety. The British room at the custom-house is crowded with wares. The customs men, however, say that it will be some time before the quantity approaches normal.

The greatest surprise is to be found in the Japanese room. The New York customs-house is receiving regularly large quantities of Japanese goods in bond shipped via the Pacific, through Vancouver and San Francisco, and consigned to New York dealers. Shipments almost as large are coming also by way of Europe, transhipped at Southampton, England. While the increase in Japanese imports is not estimable, it is recognized by the customs experts as marked.

A good sign is the great number of triplicate invoices being received from consuls abroad, representing imports in transit. These triplicate invoices, required by customs regulations, usually arrive ten days or a week ahead of the shipments. That they have increased is a positive sign that the imports of the near future will be increased.

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WAR ODDITIES

LONDON—While fishing off St. Abbs Head, a trawler brought up a box of books and documents which went down with the crater Pathfinder when that vessel hit a mine. The papers were practically unharmed.

LONDON—A local firm has just contributed 2,500,000 cigarettes to soldiers in active service, 1,600 packets of tobacco to Belgians remaining in their country and 50,000 cigarettes to the ambulance corps.

LONDON—"I couldn't stand to see your English face," was the reason given an English woman when she was discharged from the position of governess to a German family in Berlin.

PARIS—The government is having serious trouble with would-be inventors of means of annihilating the enemy's armies. Several have been killed or injured making tests with explosives in their "laboratories."

LONDON—An old lady, anxious to follow the European campaign with the aid of a war map, which she had purchased, took it back to her stationer, complaining that it did not show the battlefield of Armageddon, about which she had heard so much.

PARIS—Sham battles are now popular among the small boys of Paris. During a recent one an "army" stormed the enemy's sandhill stronghold. One 10-year-old member of the attacking party ran off with one of the defenders, carrying him bodily. In his triumphal dash he fell in a canal with his prisoner. Both were rescued.

LONDON—Mrs. M. Wilkins of New Road, Chatham, has seven sons serving in the army, one in the royal marines and one in the Canadian field artillery. Her entire family is serving with the colors, as her husband was called for service in the royal fleet reserves.

PETROGRAD—Called before the commanding officer to be publicly praised for rescuing wounded under fire, a Russian soldier was discovered to be a woman who had enlisted as a volunteer. She was permitted to continue serving and was later wounded and sent to a hospital at Kiev.

STILL HELD BY GERMANS.

News of Cobb and McCutcheon Brought by Gerard's Secretary.

London, Sept. 29.—Coming to London in charge of 250 English women and children, refugees from Berlin, L. L. Winslow, Secretary to Ambassador Gerard, brought news of the present status of Irving Cobb and John T. McCutcheon, American humorist and cartoonist, respectively, who were lost in the shuffle of the German advance through Belgium. Cobb and McCutcheon, Winslow said, are still lingering in Aix-la-Chapelle—guests of the German government. It is probable that the two will continue to accept German hospitality for some time, but they seem quite contented not having appealed to Ambassador Gerard for their release.

Mr. Winslow gave a correspondent here the story of their adventures, as told by Cobb himself.

"McCutcheon and I," said Cobb, "promenaded out to Brussels on a sunny day to inspect a few parcels of Belgian real estate, comprising the field of Waterloo. Soon we heard firing, so we hurried toward it by a very forced march. The cannonade seemed to elude us playfully, and after walking twelve miles, we invested in a horse and wagon. The wagon was all right, but the horse had retired from business several years before. After he had fallen down nonchalantly three times I had a talk with him. He said McCutcheon, who held the reins, didn't know enough about driving to drive a nail, and insisted he would go no further until we got another coachman.

"We compromised with the noble animal by purchasing two bicycles, which had been left in Flanders by the Spanish invaders a few years before. Through the kindness of a Belgian officer we also invested in two passes, which he told us were good for any performance in the Belgian theater of war. The artillery firing which we had been pursuing all this time suddenly turned and pursued us, and a few moments later we found ourselves leading our slightly spavined bicycles into the German Army's pleasant midst.

"Several regiments were assigned to conduct us to the commander-in-chief, who, with splendid courtesy, assured us of Germany's hospitality, provided we did not happen to be shot as spies in the meantime. The latter supposition appealed the more forcibly to him when he inspected the passes given us by the Belgian officer, for he remarked that that particular variety of pass could be carried only by a Belgian spy. Besides, he pointed out that our bicycles were of a type handed down from father to son among Belgian spies.

"While endeavoring to dispel these illusions somebody stole the aforementioned bicycles. I was so grateful for this kind act that I didn't care what the Germans did to us. McCutcheon, however, kept on making the eagle scream for us so loudly that we ultimately became the Kaiser's guests here in Aix-la-Chapelle without being shot once.

"I still preserve my American neutrality and the suit of clothes in which I left Brussels, but I've bought a new shirt."

REGISTRATION OCT. 24.

Saturday, Oct. 24 will be registration day this year. Registration and election boards will shortly be named for each of the thirteen precincts of Calumet township. Indications are there will be a heavy registration of new voters and many precinct changes to be recorded.

CONTINUE WORK AT EARLY DATE

Road Commissioners to Ask Supervisors for More Money

Work on the Keweenaw county road improvement program, which was suspended a short time ago because the available funds were exhausted, likely will be resumed at an early date.

The road commission held a meeting yesterday at which an agreement was reached to make application to the board of supervisors at the next regular meeting for an appropriation of \$2,000 to provide for a continuation of the work. The commission also decided to request the supervisors to provide a tax levy of \$25,000 to provide for work contemplated for next year.

While \$2,000 will not be sufficient to enable the road commission to complete work already started, it probably will cover all expenditures during the remainder of this season and will suffice to keep a fairly large of men at work. The \$25,000 which the commission estimates will be needed next year, practically has been provided for.

The road work already started is principally on the main highway from Cliff to Manhattan, Mohawk to Gay and Central to Delaware. This will be continued as will minor repair work under the direction of the various townships.

The Keweenaw supervisors will hold their annual meeting on Monday, Oct. 12, and in addition to making appointments for the year will receive the annual reports.

RESERVES TO GET BUSY.

Efforts Will Be Made To Secure Suitable Armory at Once.

Committees named at the last meeting of candidates for the local division of the naval reserve have arranged to conduct an energetic campaign to secure a suitable armory during the coming week. A committee will attend the next regular drill of the Calumet Engineers and present a proposal on behalf of the new division and similar committees will ascertain whether other halls are available.

It is likely another drill of the new division will be held early in the coming week at the Red Jacket town hall dining room.

DEDICATION OF MONUMENT.

Lawton T. Hemans, State Historian, Invited to Give Address.

Plans for the dedication of the Douglas Houghton Memorial monument at Eagle River at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of Saturday, Oct. 10, are progressing. Lawton T. Hemans, state historian has been invited to deliver the dedicatory address.

It was at first planned to have the dedication take place during the visit of Governor Ferris, but this has been found to be impractical, and it is up to the governor's suggestion that the invitation has been extended to Mr. Hemans. It is thought he will accept.

MOHAWK GUN CLUB.

At a meeting this week the Mohawk Gun club was organized with the following officers:

President—R. S. Trevathan.
Vice president—William F. Hartman.

Secretary—H. S. Winter.
Treasurer—A. C. Messner.
Field captain—Sam Bryant, Jr.

The marriage of Miss Francis Jarocki to Gregor Terech, both of Copper City, was solemnized at 9 o'clock this morning at St. Anthony's Polish church, Rev. Fr. Wolny officiating.

P. R. Kent has left Oncolea for Flint, where he likely will make his future home.

Most of our boys' suits are made with the Governor faster on the pants. Vertin Brothers and Co., Clothing Dept. Advertisement—5.

CAUSES OF THE WAR ARE RACIAL AND TERRITORIAL.

An irreconcilable conflict of interests—racial, territorial, commercial—has long held the nations of Europe in a balance oscillating between war and peace. Russia, repeatedly checked in her territorial designs never relinquished her age-long dream of expansion to the Western and Southern seas, gathering up in her march the Slav peoples to the south of her, and crushing, or driving back the Teuton who blocks her path to the west.

This ambition is incompatible with the integrity of Austria-Hungary, which stretches buffer-like between Russia and the Slav peoples in the Balkan peninsula to the south. It is incompatible also with the Pan-German idea that is popularly supposed to be the animating spirit of all the statecraft and warfare of the Kaiser. Just as Nicholas looks upon himself as the protector of all the Slav races of Europe, so the German emperor regards himself as the head of all German speaking peoples, and that includes a good part of the population of the Austrian empire.

All the wars in Europe since the fall of Napoleon must be regarded as preludes to the present conflict. Russia's pushing back of Turkey, the jealous interference of England and France, the creating, pulling down and shifting about of the Balkan states, all have been but steps that brought the two great opposing races closer and closer to a final trial of strength.

Britain in 1913 exported pottery valued at \$16,545,225.